



# BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

J. V. LOUGHLIN

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief

Public Health Inspector

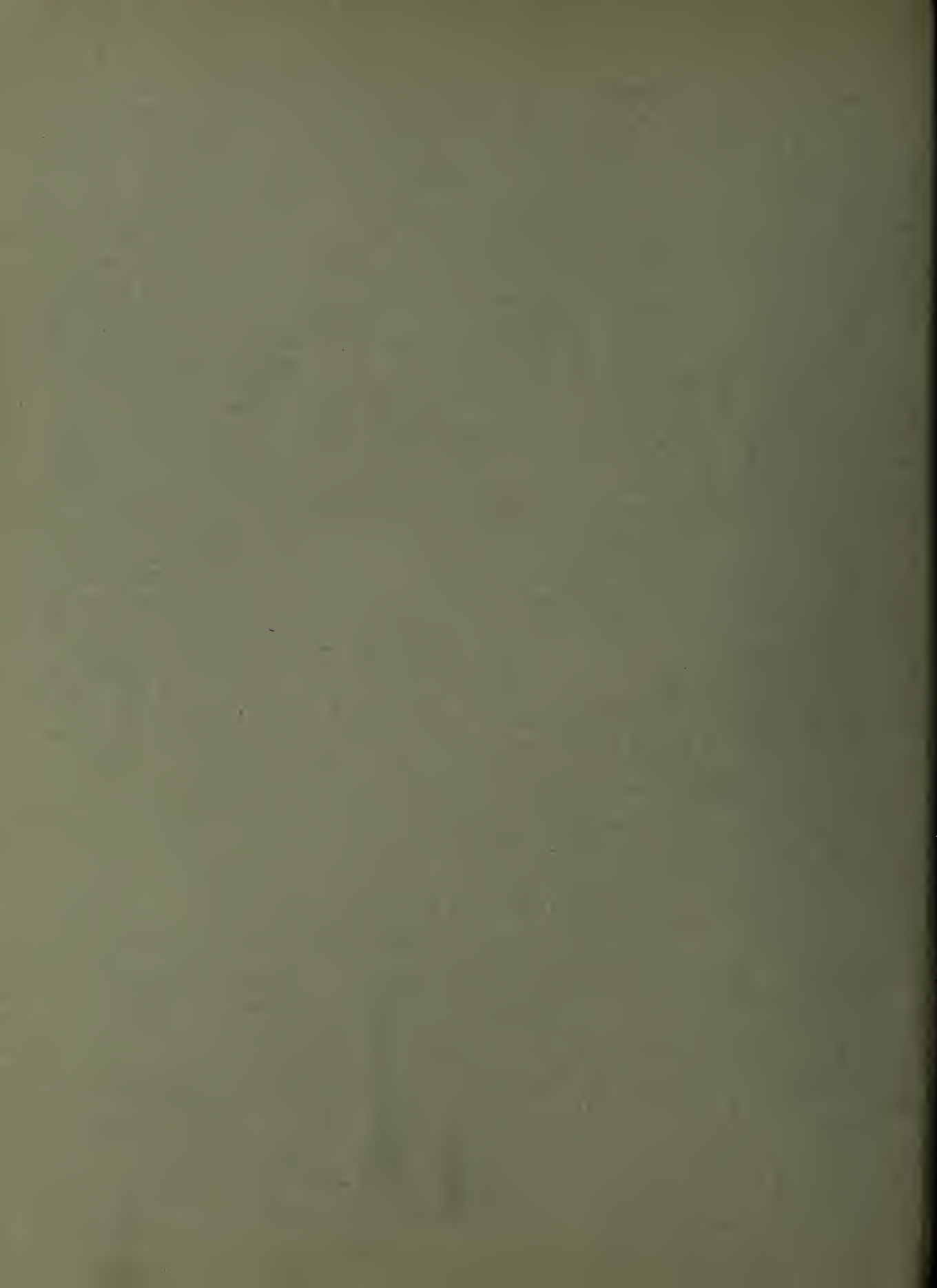
JOHN. W. STEPHENSON,

B.E.M., A.M.S.E., F.F.S., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1964

COUNCIL OFFICES, THURNBY, LEICESTERSHIRE



BILLEDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 6 4

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

N.A.L. THORNE, ESQ., J. P.

CHAIRMAN, FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

N.A.L. THORNE, ESQ., J. P.

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

A. CHAPMAN, ESQ.,

CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMITTEE

D. R. CHARLES, ESQ.

CHAIRMAN, HOUSING COMMITTEE

MRS. G.P.H. KIRKPATRICK.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS

OF THE

BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J.V. Loughlin, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts for the  
Leicestershire Combined Districts in which  
this District is included.

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

John W. Stephenson, B.E.M., A.M.S.E., (Civ.), F.F.S., F.A.P.H.I.,  
M.R.S.H., Cert.S.I.B.,  
Certified Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.  
Incorporated Engineer.  
Incorporated Municipal Surveyor.  
Incorporated Building Surveyor.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

D.G. Russell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.  
Certified Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.  
C.J.C. McKay, M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the Royal Sanitary  
Association of Scotland

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

T.S. Gregg, A.F.S., A.R.S.H., Incorporated Building Surveyor.

BUILDING INSPECTOR

G. Mollart.

J. Meadows, (Draughtsman - commenced October 1964/left December 1964)

CLEANSING AND WORKS SUPERVISOR

J.T. Johnson.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Mrs. M. Allen.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS

Miss J.L. Scroxtton.

Mr. E.A. Frisby (Joined November 1964)

Mr. B.H. Hopwood (Left October 1964)

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BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED, 31st. DECEMBER, 1964.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Billesdon Rural District for the year 1964.

This has been compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health. A review of the statistics for the year reveal a satisfactory state of health in the District and they compare favourably with those for England and Wales.

The population continues to rise and is now 21,140.

The Birth Rate has dropped from 18.67 the previous year to 14.67.

The Infant Mortality rate has risen from 15.42 to 18.71 and compares with 20.0 for England and Wales.

I am pleased to report that there were no Maternal Deaths.

The Death Rate remains stable. The chief causes of death were Cardio-vascular lesions or diseases, Cancer, Accidents (mainly road accidents) and Bronchitis.

There was a large increase in the number of notifications of infectious diseases, mainly due to measles. It is to be hoped that a suitable vaccine against this disease will be available in the not too distant future.

Tuberculosis notifications dropped from 9 during the previous year to 5 in 1964.

Once again, there have not been any cases or deaths from Diphtheria, thanks no doubt to the satisfactory level of immunisation attained. I must strongly emphasise the responsibility of all parents to ensure that their children are adequately immunised and vaccinated.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. Loughlin.

Medical Officer of Health.



# COMPARABLE BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1964

	LIVE BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS		DEATHS		DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR	
	Number	per 1,000 population	Number	per 1,000 local live and still births	Number	per 1,000 total population	Number	per 1,000 related live births
ENGLAND AND WALES	856,368	18.2	15,074	17.3	572,377	12.2	17,870	20.9
COUNTY OF LEICESTER	7,964	18.67	142	17.52	4,422	10.37	134	16.82
BILLESDON R.D.	374	14.67	6	15.78	147	11.09	7	18.71

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	49,714	Rateable Value	...	£579,605
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (Mid.1964)	...	...	...	21,140	Sum represented by a 1d. rate	...	£2,345
No.of inhabited dwellings	...	...	...	6,290			
No.of persons per acre...	...	...	...	0.42			
Acres per person...	...	...	...	2.35			



## VITAL STATISTICS

### MOTHERS AND INFANTS

#### LIVE BIRTHS

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.67
Illegitimate Live Births (Per cent of total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8

#### STILLBIRTHS

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.78

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS           ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   380

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under one year)           ...   ...   ...   7

#### INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	18.71
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.66
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)   13.39

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)... 10.69

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)   ...   26.32

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA,  
WHOOPING COUGH & TETANUS, 1964.

The following is a return of children resident in the Rural District who were immunised against diphtheria during the year ended 31.12.64.

Year of Birth	Primary Inoculations	Reinforcing Inoculations
1964	80	-
1963	127	19
1962	23	49
1961	7	9
1960	1	8
1959	4	163
1958		
1957		
1956		
1955	1	16
1954		
1953		
1952		
1951		
1950		
Totals	243	264
Comparable Figures for 1963	247	178

## COURSES OF IMMUNISATION

The following is a return of the number of children resident in the Rural District of Billesdon under the age of 15 years on the 31st. December, 1964 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st. January, 1950).

No. of Children Born	Year of Birth	Number Immunised
127	1950	500
118	1951	
129	1952	
121	1953	
123	1954	
180	1955	1903
290	1956	
391	1957	
423	1958	
427	1959	
376	1960	240
420	1961	98
396	1962	247
389	1963	67
374	1964	80
4284		3135

## VACCINATION

Vaccination is carried out against :

Smallpox

Poliomyelitis

Tuberculosis

Figures are available for the County as a whole but not for individual districts.

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total of Cases Notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	6	-
Whooping cough	15	-
Measles	432	1
Pneumonia	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Dysentery	24	-
Food Poisoning	1	-
Totals	480	2

## ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Disease	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	6
Whooping cough	1	4	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	15
Measles	10	108	121	187	5	1	-	-	-	432
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal. Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	5	5	5	4	-	5	-	-	24
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals	11	117	132	199	13	2	6	-	-	480

TOTAL DEATHS 1964

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	1
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	9
Coronary disease, angina	16	11
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-
Other heart disease	8	8
Other circulatory disease	1	3
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	-	3
Bronchitis	5	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	4
Motor vehicle accidents	2	6
All other accidents	2	-
Suicide	-	2
All causes	73	74



# TUBERCULOSIS

No action was taken in 1964 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Given below is a table of the new cases of tuberculosis reported during the year.

AGE GROUPS	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1*	-	-	-	1*	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1*	1*	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	-	2	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2*	1*	-	-	4	1
	2	-				

\* Transfers from other areas

It will be noted that of these 5 new cases in the district only 2 males were resident in the district when the disease was contracted.



## LABORATORY FACILITIES

There has been no change in the arrangements during the year 1964 whereby the Public Health Laboratory Service at Groby Road, Leicester undertakes the bacteriological examination of specimens submitted.

In addition to the milk, ice cream and water examinations reported on by the Chief Public Health Inspector, the following examinations were carried out during 1964 :

Nose and throat swabs	...	...	12
Faeces and urine	...	...	159
Sputa	...	...	63
Blood	...	...	3
Vaginal and Cervical	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	4

Ambulance Facilities : Nursing in the Home : Maternity & Child Welfare :  
Child Life Protection : School Health Services.

The Leicester County Council is the responsible authority for administration of these Services.

National Assistance Act, 1948.    Section 47.

No cases came to notice during the year.

The following table shows the results of the  
analysis of the specimens of the various  
plants of the family, and the results of the  
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plants of the family.

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plants of the family, and the results of the  
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plants of the family.

10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10	10

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
BILLESDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my eleventh annual report and of once again recording progress in the betterment of conditions within the rural district.

Steps have been taken to improve the sanitary circumstances in more villages by the preparation of schemes to enlarge existing sewage disposal works, or the provision of these facilities in areas where heretofore they have not been enjoyed.

Main water has also been provided within more dwellings, and but for the very isolated house, main water is generally available throughout the district.

Housing conditions continue to be improved by the modernisation of cottages with the aid of, or without, grants and the Housing Committee have proposals embracing new houses especially designed for the elderly in Billesdon, Great Glen and Thurnby, in addition to conventional housing at Houghton-on-the-Hill. A small number of houses really beyond rescue have been demolished.

The Report reflects generally the continued growth of activity and service provided for the district and there is satisfaction in being associated with this progress.

It is a great source of well being to me to have the continued confidence and backing of the Council it is my privilege to serve.

I have enjoyed once again the wholehearted support by the staff of my department and always the help and co-operation extended by the Clerk and the Treasurer has been appreciated. The manual staff have unpleasant jobs and frequently work under the most trying conditions. Led by the Cleansing Supervisor they have maintained standards throughout the year, frequently understaffed and undeterred by inclement weather.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

John W. Stephenson.

Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.

## PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL

The number of planning applications increased and the following table shows that allowing for holidays, about one planning application reached the office every day. The number of buildings dealt with by these applications was 510 or about 50% increase upon the previous year's total.

Of the applications received, 25 were rejected, 5 were withdrawn and a number were modified prior to approval being given. There were no appeals made to the Minister.

There was also an increase in the number of plans submitted in accordance with your Building Byelaws and the total number of buildings concerned showed an increase of one third over last year's figures.

8 Plans were rejected and no appeals were made to the magistrates.

A summary of inspections made by the staff is as follows :

Planning	...	256
Building Byelaws	...	1195

## Full Applications

## Applications in Principle

Parish	Number Received	Number Withdrawn	Refused	Appeals	Permitted	No. of buildings involved	Number Received	Number Withdrawn	Refused	Appeals	Permitted
Allextton	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Billesdon	9	1	-	-	8	20	6	-	2	-	4
Burton Overy	6	-	-	-	6	17	7	-	3	-	4
Carlton Curlieu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Newton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
East Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Frisby	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Gaulby	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Goadby	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1
Great Glen	57	1	5	-	51	339	-	-	-	-	-
Great Stretton	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Houghton/Hill	19	-	2	-	17	42	8	-	3	-	5
Hungarton	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Illston/Hill	4	-	-	-	4	7	3	-	-	-	3
Keyham	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
King's Norton	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Launde	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Loddington	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lovesby	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Marefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noseley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owston	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	2
Rolleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scraptoft	10	-	-	-	10	15	7	-	2	-	5
Skeffington	4	-	-	-	4	7	6	-	2	-	4
Stoughton	7	-	-	-	7	13	1	-	-	-	1
Thurnby & Bushby	15	2	2	-	11	27	12	1	3	-	8
Tilton/Hill	8	1	-	-	7	9	7	-	-	-	7
Tugby	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Whatborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2
Wistow	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	4
Withcote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	152	5	9	-	138	510	75	2	16	-	57



The following is a summary of the plans deposited in accordance with the Building Byelaws :

Parish	Number of plans deposited	Number refused	Appv'd.	Number of Buildings Involved			
				Houses	Addns. & Alts.	Other Bldgs.	Total.
Allexton	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Billesdon	15	-	15	9	4	13	26
Burton Overy	8	-	8	8	2	9	19
Carlton Curlieu	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Cold Newton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frisby	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Gaulby	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Goadby	2	-	2	-	-	2	2
Great Glen	75	4	71	148	16	195	359
Great Stretton	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Houghton/Hill	28	2	26	16	7	28	51
Hungarton	6	-	6	-	3	3	6
Illston/Hill	5	-	5	-	4	4	8
Keyham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launde	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Little Stretton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loddington	1	-	1	2	-	-	2
Lowesby	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Marefield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noseley	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Owston	6	-	6	-	3	3	6
Rolleston	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Scraptoft	172	-	172	1	21	157	179
Skeffington	5	-	5	2	2	4	8
Stoughton	8	-	8	3	2	9	14
Thurnby & Bushby	48	2	46	8	15	40	63
Tilton/Hill	13	-	13	-	12	5	17
Tugby	4	-	4	-	3	3	6
Whatborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wistow	6	-	6	-	8	2	10
Withcote	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Totals	412	8	404	197	105	484	786



# WATER SUPPLIES

It is very encouraging to show in the table that the number of people dependent upon well or spring water has been reduced from 1178 to 1071 during the year and that 36 houses previously without a main supply have been connected to the mains.

Of the 21,140 mid year population of the district, therefore, 19,722 have a main water supply available.

	Mid 1964 Pop'n.	No. of Dwgs.	Public Main Water in Dwgs.		Public Main Water by Standpipes		Private Supplies	
			Dwgs.	Pop'n Served	Dwgs.	Pop'n Served	Dwgs.	Pop'n Served
Allextton	56	18	7	22	-	-	11	34
Billesdon	834	246	245	831	-	-	1	3
Burton Overy	331	104	100	318	-	-	5	15
Carlton Curlieu	61	19	13	42	-	-	6	21
Cold Newton	67	23	13	38	-	-	10	29
East Norton	104	34	17	51	9	18	8	24
Frisby	27	6	3	15	-	-	3	12
Gaulby	99	28	24	85	-	-	4	14
Goadby	61	20	16	48	-	-	4	13
Great Glen	1931	526	518	1902	-	-	8	29
Great Stretton	27	7	4	14	-	-	3	13
Houghton/Hill	1058	306	299	1032	-	-	7	24
Hungarton	298	96	55	171	-	-	41	127
Illston/Hill	192	71	49	132	-	-	22	60
Keyham	160	44	44	160	-	-	-	-
King's Norton	50	19	14	37	-	-	5	13
Launde	42	6	-	-	-	-	6	42
Little Stretton	79	26	4	12	-	-	22	67
Loddington	74	30	4	10	-	-	26	64
Lowesby	84	28	14	42	-	-	14	42
Marefield	20	6	6	20	-	-	-	-
Noseley	32	13	7	17	-	-	6	15
Owston	94	31	11	33	-	-	20	61
Rolleston	54	18	6	19	-	-	12	35
Scraptoft	10834	3212	3210	10827	-	-	2	7
Skeffington	224	64	56	196	-	-	8	28
Stoughton	286	78	76	278	-	-	2	8
Thurnby&Bushby	2967	849	843	2946	-	-	6	21
Tilton	424	139	111	-	-	-	28	86
Tugby	289	85	68	231	-	-	17	58
Whatborough	12	4	-	-	-	-	4	12
Wistow	225	72	56	175	-	-	16	50
Withcote	44	11	-	-	-	-	11	44
Totals :	21140	6239	5893	19704	9	18	338	1071

Bacteriological Examination

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Results	
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Main	6	-	6
Raw	-	-	-

Chemical Analysis

Type of Water	No. of Samples	Results	
		Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Main	1	-	1
Raw	-	-	-

Number of inspections concerned with  
water supply and water sampling - 118.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In 1945 not one of the villages in the rural district had an efficient sewage disposal system. Since that time, however, the Council have steadily progressed with a programme of providing modern sewage disposal facilities throughout the district and the time is opportune to record the progress made, and also to mention the villages which remain deserving of better facilities.

A short account of the disposal arrangements for each parish follows and in each instance the mid 1964 population estimate of the Registrar General is stated.

### ALLEXTON

Pop. 56

There is a private disposal plant at The Hall of comparatively recent construction but drainage from properties in the village is conveyed via an old land tile sewer to an open ditch and thence to the Eye Brook near to the Vicarage.

### BILLESDON

Pop. 834

The village was resewered and a sewage disposal works having a design figure of 750 persons constructed in 1957.

This works is now handling much more sewage than the design catered for and although there is some difficulty in maintaining the suspended solids content at below 30 parts per million the effluent is still a fair one although the following analysis made in December shows that the "Permanganate Value" is 10% in excess of the standard of 20 parts per million.

Permanganate (4 hrs.)	22.0 p.p.m.
B.O.D. (5 days)	20.0 p.p.m.
Suspended solids	28.0 p.p.m.
Ammoniacal nitrogen	25.4 p.p.m.
Nitrite nitrogen	1.2 p.p.m.
Nitrate nitrogen	25.2 p.p.m.
Chlorides	90 p.p.m.

### BURTON OVERY

Pop. 331

A new sewerage system was constructed in 1950 discharging to a works built to deal with the sewage from this village and also Great Glen.

### CARLTON CURLIEU

Pop. 61

This parish has a short length of sewer which discharges into a ditch alongside the Three Gates Road.

### COLD NEWTON

Pop. 67

There is a small settling tank in this village, the outfall from which is piped through old land tiles to a dyke on the South side of the village.

### EAST NORTON

Pop. 104

There are some old culverts in this village which discharge into a tank in the field West of the Manor House. The effluent from this tank is discharged to the brook near to the bridge on the Loddington Road.

### FRISBY

Pop. 27

This hamlet is also sewered to a brook via a line of old land tiles which frequently require attention.



GAULBY

Pop. 99

Until a short time ago the drainage from this village drained into a ditch on the side of Illston Road. Nuisances were arising and causing complaint and in consequence about 80 yards of the ditch were piped. There is, however, a further length of sewer crossing a field which is very defective, frequently bursting and interfering with farming operations. A scheme has been prepared to construct sewers and a works in conjunction with the adjoining villages of Illston-on-the-Hill and King's Norton.

GOADBY

Pop. 61

A very old culvert conveys sewage to a dyke which ultimately has an outfall in the brook.

GREAT GLEN

Pop. 1931

New sewers were constructed in 1950 and all the sewage is pumped up the valley alongside the Burton Brook to a sewage disposal works dealing with the flow from Burton Overy.

The combined populations used for design purposes was 1200 persons.

The present combined population is 1944 persons and the works is therefore operating for a population greatly in excess of that for which it was designed.

Although not meeting the River Board's requirements, the effluent from this works is better than the amount of overload might indicate. However, in view of the continued growth of this village, the Council have agreed to enlarge the works in two stages, the design has now been prepared.

The principal alterations are as follows :

Unit	As Existing	As proposed	
		1st Stage	2nd Stage
Population	1,200	2,700	4,000
Balancing tank	1,000 galls	same	2,000 galls
Settling tanks	15,000 galls	30,000 galls	45,000 galls
Filters	666 cu.yds	1,452 cu.yds	recirculation
Humus tanks	5,000 galls	23,350 galls	46,700 galls
Storm tanks	Nil	8,200 galls	same
Sludge Beds	200 sq.yds	715 sq.yds	1,000 sq.yds

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL

Pop. 1058

This village was reseeded during 1954 to a new sewage disposal works with an outfall to Thurnby Brook. The design population was 750 persons and before further planning approvals are given in this village the works must be enlarged.

This works has, when under the most stringent control usually produced an acceptable effluent although frequently high in suspended solids.

The following analysis relates to a sample taken in December:

Permanganate (4 hrs)	14.6 p.p.m.
B.O.D.	7.7 p.p.m.
Suspended solids	38.0 p.p.m.
Ammoniacal nitrogen	15.1 p.p.m.
Nitrite nitrogen	0.9 p.p.m.
Nitrate nitrogen	30.9 p.p.m.
Chlorides	81.0 p.p.m.

HUNGARTON

Pop. 298

There are a number of very old sewers made up of varying mixtures of pipes and also a new length taking sewage from Townend to a tank to the South of the village. The effluent from this tank is discharged into the brook.

ILLSTON-ON-THE-HILL

Pop. 192

An old sewer runs down the village street to discharge into a small tank having an overflow into the stream on the South.

A scheme for sewerage and providing a disposal works within the village has been prepared but was deferred in order to ascertain the possibility of constructing a joint sewage disposal works for this and nearby villages. This has now been prepared.

KEYHAM

Pop. 160

This village was reseeded during 1960 to a new sewage disposal works with an outfall to the brook. Provision was made for the reception of farm waste from farms already connected to the old sewerage system.

KING'S NORTON

Pop. 50

Sewage from this village is conveyed to the brook via a very shallow and defective length of pipe which is frequently choked and creates a nuisance in the fields.

A scheme has been prepared to construct sewers and a works in conjunction with the adjoining villages of Gaulby and Illston-on-the-Hill.

LAUNDE

Pop. 42

Launde Abbey has a recently constructed tank and filter. The remaining properties are widely scattered.

LITTLE STRETTON

Pop. 79

Here, there is a long length of ditch which receives sewage from the village.

LODDINGTON

Pop. 74

The old drain in the village discharges into the brook to the South of the Hall.

LOWESBY

Pop. 84

The village is sewered to an outfall into the brook North of Lowesby Hall. Some sections of the sewer are defective.

MAREFIELD

Pop. 20

Two ditches receive sewage from this hamlet but a further farm was provided with a septic tank and filter during the year.

NOSELEY

Pop. 32

The Hall drains to the brook on the East and there are a number of outlying cottages.

OWSTON

Pop. 94

Approximately half of the sewage from this village is conveyed through a sewer which is old and frequently requires attention to an open tank which is set in the grass verge of the highway and has an overflow through another very old defective pipeline to a ditch alongside the Somerby Road.

ROLLESTON

Pop. 54

The Hall has a private disposal plant, but a group of houses near the New Inn drain into the ditch.

SCRAPTOFT

Pop. 10,834

The village was reseeded in 1955 and discharges into the adjoining sewers of the City of Leicester which receives payment based upon the rateable value of property in the area.

SKEFFINGTON

Pop. 224

The Eastern side of this village has a postwar sewerage system and disposal works, but an extension of the sewer to the Western side of the village has not yet been considered.

STOUGHTON

Pop. 320

This village was provided with a new sewerage system and sewage disposal works in 1956. There is a preponderance of farm waste to be treated and a recirculation pump, together with additional sludge drying-beds have been added since the works was completed, but it is still not possible to produce a consistent effluent to meet the standards imposed by the River Board.

Further filters, additional humus capacity and some method of adding a final polish to the effluent is needed here, but it is not suggested that this work is undertaken until the efficiency of sand filters being constructed at Tugby can be assessed.

THURNBY & BUSHBY

Pop. 2,967

The village was reseeded in 1955 and discharges into the adjoining sewers of the City of Leicester which receives payment based upon the rateable value of the property in the area.

TILTON-ON-THE-HILL

Pop. 424

This village was provided with a new sewerage system and disposal works in 1957.



A new sewerage scheme and disposal works was completed in 1964.

This was designed for a population of 330 persons, 150 farm animals and slaughterhouse waste.

The following is a brief description of the process constructed at this works :

1 Crude sewage enters first a Detritus tank which contains a moveable metal bar screen.

It's function is to permit grit and small stones to fall to the bottom of the tank for later removal and for floating solids such as rags and wood to be retained by the screen until removed and disposed of.

2 After passing through the Detritus tank sewage flows through a long flat channel controlled by a flume. This enables a recording machine to register flows accurately and provides valuable data determining the efficiency of operational procedures.

3 There is then a stormwater overflow chamber which has baffled weirs set to bypass all flows in excess of six times the normal daily flow. This excess water is stored in earth channels.

4 Up to six times the normal daily flow may pass to a settling tank which is very deep in the ground and shaped like an inverted pyramid.

The sewage enters this tank in the centre and about one third of the way up from the base.

As the sewage flows upward to overflow peripheral weirs minute solids held in suspension fall slowly to the base of the tank for later removal under hydrostatic head.

The length of detention and speed of flow is a critical factor in the efficiency of a settling tank which must be free from eddies and any short circuiting otherwise the liquid passing to the filters may be insufficiently clarified.

5 From the settling tank liquid flows over a weir into a dosing chamber. A syphon is fitted in this chamber and when the liquid reaches a predetermined height the syphon automatically discharges all the contents in equal portions to revolving distributors fitted above two percolating filters.

6 The distributors spread the settled sewage over circular tanks containing 1" diameter slag some six feet deep.

The filter accomplishes sewage purification through the biological action of organisms that grow on the media. It does not purify by mechanically removing the solids as does a filter cloth when

straining milk. The aim in filter construction is therefore to provide a satisfactory habitat for the many organisms which are necessary to secure oxidation of the previously settled sewage.

7 Filtered effluent is conveyed to horizontal flow humus tanks where humus which is the product of oxidation processes is settled out to the base of the tanks for later removal.

8 After passing through humus tanks, all the biological processes have been completed but for the first time in this district, and it is believed for the first time in the River Board area, a final clarifier has been designed to "polish" the effluent by passing all flow through a bed of horticultural grit. This clarified effluent will then be passed into the stream.

That is a brief account of the flow through the works but there are other procedures taking place which influence the quality of the final effluent :

- (a) A pump is continually lifting final effluent to the dosing chamber to be mixed with settled effluent before it is passed to the filters.
- (b) A second pump is used for lifting sludge from all stages of the process to five sludge drying beds.

9 When sewage reaches the drying beds it is more than 90% water and the drying process relies upon three stages :

- (1) Decanting off liquid following preliminary settlement.
- (2) Seeping off liquid through under-drainage system.
- (3) Evaporation.

The water arising from decanting and under-drainage is then conveyed to the inlet and flows through the works for re-treatment.

When dry, sludge must be removed from the beds and after being heaped for about six months is a useful manure for agricultural purposes.

The works have been designed to accommodate a measure of future development in accordance with planning approvals already issued and also for farm waste and waste from a slaughterhouse. Indeed, by far the greater impurity reaching the works arises from farms and a slaughterhouse.

Two typical samples have given the following results :

Ph.	7.9	7.4
Permanganate 4 hrs.	12.4 p.p.m.	20.0 p.p.m.
B.O.D. 5 days	19.0 p.p.m.	22.0 p.p.m.
Suspended solids	insignificant	20.0 p.p.m.
Ammoniacal nitrogen	1.89 p.p.m.	8.24 p.p.m.
Nitrite nitrogen	0.55 p.p.m.	0.60 p.p.m.
Nitrate nitrogen	6.31 p.p.m.	19.00 p.p.m.
Chlorides	54 p.p.m.	145 p.p.m.

The sand filters have proved to be effective where well maintained and the first analysis above shows a very good effluent with no suspended solids. The second is 2.0 p.p.m. above the standard for B.O.D., but again the suspended solids content is very satisfactory and this crude sewage was very strong at the time.

WHATBOROUGH Drainage from the houses discharges into cesspools.  
Pop. 12

WISTOW There is a small works at Wistow and a larger works  
(including serving Newton Harcourt.  
Newton Harcourt) Pop. 225 Both works are operating satisfactorily.

WILTHCOTE The Hall has a small private plant and the remainder of the  
houses in the parish are scattered around farmsteads with  
Pop. 44 drainage to tanks and ditches.

#### SUMMARY

##### (a) POST WAR SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

PARISH	YEAR	COST	
Billesdon	1957	£28,654	
Burton Overy)	1950	£43,722	
Great Glen )			
Houghton-on-the-Hill	1954	£33,381	
Keyham	1960	£12,071	
Scraptoft)			
Thurnby )	1955	£41,335	
Bushby )			
Skeffington	1951	£8,630	
Stoughton	1956	£18,872	
Tilton-on-the-Hill	1957	£20,477	
Newton Harcourt	1961	£10,375	
Tugby	1963	£22,199	Contract
	TOTAL	£239,716	

(b) Schemes prepared but not commenced.

1 Great Glen

A scheme for the first stage in the enlargement of this works is prepared. Estimated cost £35,000.

2 Gaulby, Illston-on-the-Hill and King's Norton

A scheme has been prepared.  
Estimated cost £46,000.

(c) Other Parishes included in the current sewage disposal works programme

1 Hungarton

2 Owston

3 East Norton

4 Lowesby.

(d) Parishes where sewage disposal works require alterations and enlargement

1 Stoughton

2 Houghton-on-the-Hill

3 Tilton-on-the-Hill

4 Billesdon (minor alteration only)



## CONSERVANCY

The following figures again show a welcome reduction in the number of houses dependent upon pail closets. The slight increase in the number of septic tanks arises because of improved sanitary conveniences having been provided in houses in isolated areas.

The true picture of sanitation is not shown as so many properties are drained into ditches in the villages not yet provided with modern sewage disposal systems, as is mentioned elsewhere in this report.

No. of privies in the district	...	...	...	4
No. of pail closets in the district	...	...	...	199
No. of W.C's in the district	...	...	...	6087
No. of pail closets abolished during the year	...	...	...	64
No. of septic tanks constructed during the year	..	...	...	12
No. of cesspools abolished during the year	...	...	...	1
No. of cesspools in the district	...	...	...	249

(These are cesspools and other tanks  
regularly serviced by the department)

Pail closets continue to be emptied weekly and cesspools as regularly as possible with a six-weekly service as a target.

Whatever the labour situation has been during the year this is one service which has always received priority.

All new cesspools have been constructed on the septic tank principle with a suitable area of sub-surface irrigation to ensure that the tank will only require de-sludging at six-monthly intervals and that new sources of pollution in ditches and streams do not arise.

Number of inspections connected with Sewage Disposal :

(a) Cleansing Superintendent

Sewage Works	808
Pumping Stations	233

(b) Other Staff

Sewers	197
Sewage Disposal Works	545
Pumping Stations	128

# REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

On 31st. December, 1964 there were 7,236 dustbins being regularly emptied in the district, a number which increased by 275 in the course of the last twelve months and is continuing to increase week by week.

Costings for this service are as follows :

Particulars	Refuse Collection.	Disposal.	Total
	£	£	£
Total Cost	14876	1287	16163
Gross Income	73	-	73
Nett Cost	14803	1287	16090
Nett Cost in terms of Rate Poundage	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .32d	0.55d	6.87d.
Nett Cost per 1,000 Population	£ 705	£ 61	£ 766
Nett Cost per 1,000 Premises	2277	198	2475
Approximate cost per bin per week	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The total cost of this service is an impressive figure, but when taken down to small units like the weekly emptying of a dustbin, the amount is easy to grasp and the return in service and convenience for a little over tenpence a week must surely be one of the "best buys" a ratepayer can get in these days of rising costs.

The collection service employs 3 drivers and 11 collectors (when these numbers of men are in fact available) together with one man on the refuse disposal tip.

In addition to the weekly calls made by these employees, the following inspections have been made by the Cleansing Superintendent in the course of his duties :

Visits to Houses	...	...	...	742
Visits to vehicles on round	...	...	...	794
Accumulations of litter	...	...	...	579
Moribund animals	...	...	...	42
Other visits	...	...	...	6



Consideration has been given to the future refuse disposal methods to be adopted in the district and the installation of a pulverisation equipment on the old airfield at Stoughton examined very carefully.

At about this time, British Railways commenced to remove the track from the East Norton Cutting and this suggested itself as an alternative to continue with the "controlled tipping" method of disposal, and negotiations for the purchase of this cutting are under way.

A great deal has been said recently about the tipping of refuse, much of which is a gross misunderstanding of the expression "controlled tipping".

Eight out of nine authorities listed in the Annual Public Cleansing Costing Return indicate that they dispose of their refuse by controlled tipping. There is a very considerable divergence in practice, sometimes dictated by an attitude of economy, to the detriment of technique or efficiency and sometimes because of site or labour difficulties.

Surely the most important single contribution towards establishing a satisfactory controlled tipping system is the method of approach displayed by a Council and its staff.

If the question is merely "Where can I find some place to dump the rubbish?" this attitude will get what it deserves, a dump!. If, on the other hand, the attitude is "I have available X tons a year of a material suitable for land filling and reclamation to return useless areas to agricultural use", then the approach is constructive and must surely be welcomed by all clear thinking people in an age when agricultural land is whittled away daily to meet many undesirable demands.

When properly carried out, this form of disposal has never been easy, but controlled tipping I am convinced is a form of hygienic and economical refuse disposal which will continue for many years to come.

There is no doubt, however, that this must be the cinderella of any department. Money must be spent on machines and equipment to ensure that techniques devised by cleansing officers can be put into effect, resulting in the minimum areas of refuse being exposed at any one time and a site which is free of nuisance or vermin.

There is some measure of satisfaction in being able to report that the Skeffington Tip is virtually free of vermin, and is well serviced by a local contractor.

The earth moving machine which has served for so many years is due for retirement and now that it is almost certain that the Council will continue controlled tipping for some time in the future, replacement by a much more powerful machine is necessary.

## HOUSING ACT 1964

This Act provides for the setting up of an authority to assist housing societies to provide housing accommodation, it gives powers to local authorities to compel the carrying out of improvement works to dwellings in certain circumstances and it amends the law relating to the granting of financial assistance in connection with improvements. There are also other provisions relating to houses let in lodgings which happily have no application in this district and certain amendments to the Clean Air Act, 1956.

It becomes a duty of a local authority to inspect their districts from time to time to ascertain whether there is any area which ought to be declared an improvement area. If in any area there are dwellings lacking one or more of the standard amenities, and at least half of them are capable of being improved and will thereafter be fit for habitation for at least 15 years, the local authority may define the area on a map and pass a resolution declaring the area to be an improvement area. After publication of a notice of this declaration the local authority may, subject to the provisions of the Act, serve notice on the person having control of a dwelling in the area specifying the works which is required for improvement. Where a tenant occupies a dwelling outside an improvement area which lacks one or more of the standard amenities, he may make representations in writing to the local authority asking them to exercise their powers under the Act. These powers in certain circumstances enables the local authority to deal with the dwelling in the same way as they would with dwellings in an improvement area. This idea is completely new and although one enquiry has been received, no tenant has yet demanded the improvements.

The provisions governing grants for the improvement of dwellings have been revised. There are still two kinds of grant, standard grants and discretionary grants. Among the changes made by the new Act is an increase in certain circumstances from £155. to £350. in the maximum of the standard grant; an increase from £400. to £500, in the maximum for discretionary grants approved for the conversion of houses of three or more storeys into self contained flats; and the period during which rental and other conditions are attached to grants is reduced from ten to three years.

The standard grant provides assistance to owners of dwellings who wish to install the standard amenities for the first time, and the amount of grant payable is half the cost of the improvement works subject to a normal maximum of £155. (or higher in some areas). The maximum for all the amenities is made up as follows :

A fixed bath or shower	...	...	£25
A wash-hand basin...	...	...	£5
A hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower...	...	...	£35
A hot and cold water supply at a wash hand basin.	...	...	£15
A hot and cold water supply at a sink.			£25
A water closet	...	...	£40
A satisfactory food store	...	...	£10

Higher amounts may be payable in any of the following circumstances :

- 1 If the Council is satisfied that it would not be reasonably practicable to provide a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom except by building a bathroom on to the house or by converting an attached outbuilding into a bathroom, an amount equal to half the reasonable cost of such building or converting will be substituted for the usual allowance of £25.
- 2 If the Council is satisfied that it is not possible or practicable to provide a water closet and connect it to main drainage, then instead of the £40. allowance for this amenity an amount equal to half the reasonable cost of installing a water closet and providing drainage to septic tank, will be substituted.
- 3 In order to carry out improvements it is necessary to bring a piped supply of cold water into the house for the first time, an amount equal to half the reasonable cost of so doing can be included in addition to the normal maximum.

If all or any of these circumstances apply the grant is subject to an absolute maximum of £350.



### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

This year, the table below indicates that there is a somewhat reduced interest in the improvement grant scheme which enables owners to rejuvenate old but structurally sound property.

Year	No. of Appns.	Approved	Disapproved	Total Amount of Grant approved £	Average Grant £
1954	11	11	-	2143	195
1955	27	24	3	5967	248
1956	35	34	1	9573	281
1957	31	31	-	7868	241
1958	20	19	1	4459	235
1959	24	24	-	7440	310
1960	23	23	-	5871	255
1961	10	10	-	2670	267
1962	27	27	-	7917	293
1963	29	29	-	8532	294
1964	18	18	-	5952	331
Totals	255	250	5	68392	250

The high percentage of approvals is accounted for by the careful investigation of each scheme before the application is submitted for Grant.

The 18 applications during 1964 have related to properties in the following parishes :

PARISH	No. of Appns.	Approved	Disapproved	Amount of Grant Approved. £
Burton Overy	1	1	-	400
Great Glen	2	2	-	800
Houghton/Hill	1	1	-	350
Hungarton	2	2	-	533
Newton Harcourt	7	7	-	2393
Noseley	1	1	-	317
Owston	1	1	-	269
Tilton/Hill	3	3	-	890
Totals	18	18	-	5952

There continues to be much national comment that the scheme for Improvement Grants has not benefited tenanted property. However, in this district the majority of houses accorded an Improvement Grant continues to be in respect of houses which are tenanted.

Year	No. of Grants	Type of Property to which Grant Relates.	
		Owner/Occupier	Let on Tenancy
1954	11	2	9
1955	24	4	20
1956	34	10	24
1957	31	8	23
1958	19	6	13
1959	24	6	18
1960	23	9	14
1961	10	3	7
1962	27	10	17
1963	29	14	15
1964	18	8	10
Totals	250	80	170

## STANDARD GRANTS

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 introduced a new form of grant, called a "Standard Grant" to assist owners in providing existing houses with five standard amenities, which are :

- 1 a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- 2 a wash hand basin;
- 3 a hot water supply;
- 4 a water closet;
- 5 a larder.

These new grants supplement the existing system of improvement grants which will continue to cater for improvements, the range and cost of which are outside the limits applicable to standard grants, as well as for conversion.

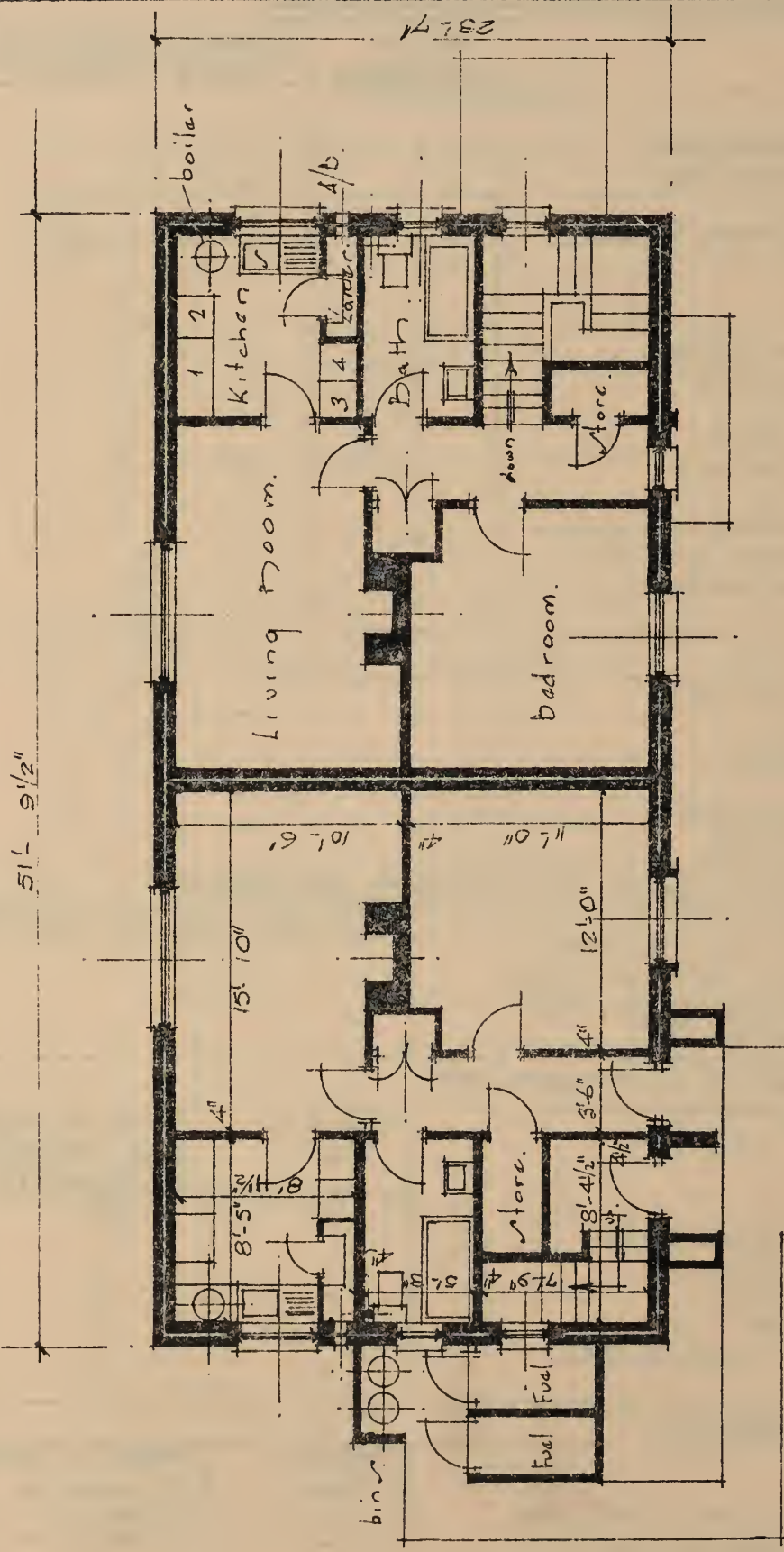
The most important aspect of the standard grant is that unlike an improvement grant which is discretionary, it can be claimed as of right.

No. of Grants	Amenities proposed
2	Baths
4	Wash hand basin
2	Hot water supplies
5	W.C's.
-	Larders.



## HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS &amp; UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED		HOUSES DEMOLISHED	DISPLACED DURING YEAR	
			PERSONS	FAMILIES
In Clearance Areas				
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	3	2	2
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act,1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas				
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act,1957.	2	1	1
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.				
(8)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act,1957.	1	-	-
(9)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(10)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act,1957.	-	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED				
		By Owner	By Local Authority	
(11)	After informal action by local authority	43	-	
(12)	After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b)Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act,1957.	2	-	
(13)	Under Section 24 Housing Act,1957.	-	-	
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act,1957)				
Position at end of year		Number of Houses	Number of separate dwgs. contained in Column (1)	
		(1)	(2)	
(14)	Retained for temporary accommodation			
	(a) under Section 48	-	-	
	(b) under Section 17(2)	-	-	
	(c) under Section 46	-	-	
(15)	Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-	
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.				
		Number of Houses	Number of Occupants of houses in Column (1)	
(16)	Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in year.	-	-	



GROUND FLOOR FIRST FLOOR.

ONE BEDROOMED FLAT ✓

## HOUSING

The Council has continued its interest in the provision of housing especially designed for the elderly, by the erection of small buildings containing four or six separate flats.

Included in a scheme at Billesdon were four flats as the design on the preceding page. This design came about because of the site difficulties which did not enable what has become the Council's standard plan to be adopted in this instance.

Each flat comprises an entrance hall giving direct access to a living-room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom.

The kitchen is well fitted out with a sink and double draining boards, larder, meter cupboard, formica work top with cupboards below, refrigerator, electric cooker and washboiler. There is also an airing cupboard complete with hanging rail.

The living-room is heated by an open fire with heating from this source taken to the bedroom. Each flat has a separate fuel store.

The arrangement of bathroom and kitchen alongside each other enables all plumbing services to be accommodated in a duct formed between these two rooms.

Flats of this type already occupied have proved to be very popular with the tenants, and are particularly suited to smaller parishes where a Warden Scheme cannot be justified.



## MEAT INSPECTION

A total of 658 animals were slaughtered in the district during the year and all were inspected. Again a low incidence of disease was found including only one case of tuberculosis, which was localised.

Of the disease which occurred other than tuberculosis, 4/5ths. was due to a parasitic condition.

	BEASTS	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED	179	3	409	67
NUMBER INSPECTED	179	3	409	67
<u>All Diseases - except tuberculosis</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses & all organs condemned	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	34	-	6	-
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	19.4	-	1.47	-
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>				
(a) Whole carcasses & all organs condemned	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	1
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	-	-	-	1.49
<u>Cysticercus</u>				
(a) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
(c) Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered to the department was 464 lbs.

Due to mechanical faults in two frozen food cabinets, the undernoted foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered to the department as being unfit :

Meat & Meat Products.	Fish	Vegetables	Fruit	Ice Cream
46 lbs.4 ozs.	89 lbs. 4 ozs.	137 lbs.	5 lbs. 12 ozs.	9 lbs.



### MILK AND DAIRIES

Particulars of results of biological samples taken are shown below :

Number of Samples taken	Void	Results of Biological Examination		
		Satisfactory	Evidence of Tubercle Bacilli	Evidence of Brucella Abort
20	3	17	-	-

Bacteriological Milk Samples :

Class	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T.Raw	22	22	-
T.T.Pasteurised	2	2	-
Pasteurised	-	-	-

### ICE CREAM

Number of Premises on Register :

(a) Manufacture and retail	-
(b) Manufacture only	-
(c) Retail only	28

During the year 16 samples were taken and 14 were found to satisfy the requirements of Grade 1 standard and 2 Grade 3 standard.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

## PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections made by Public Health Inspector for the purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupants Prosecuted
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4,&6 are to be enforced by local authorities	-	-	-	-
11. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority	32	23	-	-
111. Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority(excluding out-workers premises).	25	23	-	-
Totals	57	46	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found :

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. by H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-

3. Outworkers

Nature of Works	No. of Outworkers in August List(required by Sec.110(1)(c))	No. of Visits
Wearing apparel (making etc.)	259	22

## THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which came into force on the 1st. August, 1964 has been described as an Act to make fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises, and provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in certain railway premises.

Employers now have an obligation under this Act to register their premises with the local authority and are legally responsible for seeing that their premises comply with the requirements of the Act.

Included in these requirements are stipulations concerning the amount of space which must be available for each employee, also ventilation, lighting, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, first aid and fire precautions. A standard of cleanliness, not only for the premises, but also for furniture and fittings is also laid down.

It has been estimated that this Act sets out standards for the health, safety and welfare of over 8 million workers throughout the country.

The following table shows the number of premises in the rural district registered during the year :

### Registrations & General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of prems. registered during year	Total No. at end of year	No. inspected during year
Offices	9	9	9
Retail Shops	19	19	19
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	7	7	7
Fuel storage depots	1	1	1

### Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	31
Retail Shops	90
Wholesale departments, warehouses	77
Catering establishments open to the public	-
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	1
	Total 199
	Total males 86
	Total Females 113

INSPECTIONS MADE - PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

	No. of Inspections
Animal Keeping	5
Bakehouses	-
Dairies	49
Drainage Works	248
Dwelling Houses	285
Infectious Disease Inquiries	209
Food Poisoning Inquiries	-
Food Premises	356
Offensive Trades	-
Refuse Collection and Disposal	234
Rodent Control	294
Schools	3
Shops	3
Slaughter-house and Meat Inspection	299
Smoke Control	15
Verminous and Dirty Premises	3
Caravans etc.	52
Water Supplies	118
Factories and Workplaces	23
Other Inspections	242
Total :	2438



There are many other facets of work not touched upon in this report but the following summary of inspections will illustrate the variety of duties undertaken :

	No. of Inspections
Public Conveniences	8
Council Housing Estates	484
Council Houses	854
Improvement Grants	431
Council Garages	25
Public Seats	1
Bus Shelters	2
Car Parks	3
Trade Waste	31
Street naming	13
Rights of Way	26
Valuations	10
Petrol Installations	59
Streams	12
Miscellaneous	336
Meals on Wheels	24
Total :	2,319

Total number of visits for  
all purposes    ...    ...    ...    10,282



